The Medical Commission Inquiring Into the Cause of the Illness of the Soldiers Makes a Report That Is a Surprise-Its Work and the Reasons for Its Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-While the general diers suffered from typhoid fever and the War Department has been moving everything to discover and eradicate the cause, the fly has been getting in his deadly work, all the time unsuspected. Blame has been east on the water supply of the camps, on the rains, on the location of the camps, on the food, and on the surgeons, but hitherto the fly has escaped. But he has been discovered, and at last the blame has been placed where it belongs. It was the common, busy housefly that caused the typhoid fever in the camps and is directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of brave soldiers.

This is the scientific conclusion of a con mission of scientific men, appointed to investi gate the condition of the camps, the cause of typhoid fever in them, and authorized to ree ommend measures to prevent its spread and for its prevention in the future. commission is composed of Major Lee, Dr Veron C. Vaughn and Dr. Shakespeare of Philadelphia, all prominent surgeons and members of the Army Medical Corps. The commission has spent several weeks in the Southern camps, going over the ground in the most thorough manner possible, and has embodied its conclusions in a report to the War Department. The commission is a unit in declaring that the fly is responsible for the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camps, and orings forward apparently indisputable facts to support its conclusion.

The report is considered of the greatest im portance, not only to the War Department and the army, but to science itself, and will undoubtedly be the subject of much discus sion. It is expected to have great influence in determining the future course of the War Department in dealing with typhoid fever in the camps, and the members of the commis sion are willing to base their reputations as physicians and scientists on the accuracy of their conclusions.

Surgeon Lee stands high in the army; Dr. Vaughn is a leading professor in the University of Michigan, and Dr. Shakespeare is one of the leading surgeons in Philadelphia, and has been a Government expert on cholera. Therefore, while the report of the commission is unusual and rather surprising, it is not intended as a jest and will receive the highest consideration. The commission visited the camps at Jacksonville, Huntsville, Fernandina and Chickamauga. Everywhere it found typhoid fever and found it spreading. It was there to discover where the typhoid fever came from, why it spread and how to prevent the spread. It was also to discover, if possible, how ty-phold fever could be prevented in other camps.

The commission found that in the majority of cases the typhoid fever was brought originally to the camp by regiments coming from the State camps. At Chickamauga the comm ission found the location almost ideal; the ground was firm, the drainage good, the water excellent and the weather, although warm, was superb. Yet typhold fever was prevalent there. The first question was how did the fever get there. After investigation, the commission concluded that it had undoubtedly been brought in by the regiments from their State camps. The commission then sought to fearn why the disease had aprend and how it had spread. The water supply of the camp was almost entirely obtained from Chickamauga Creek, and the water was said to be responsible for the spread of the disease. But one company did not get its water from Chickamauga Creek and never had got its water from that source, yet many of its members were ill with typhoid fever.

The commission found that flies, as was naturally the case, were present in the camp by the millions. It was the same way in every camp, their numbers being equalled only by those of the flies which infested Egypt during Pharaoh's plagues. The surgeons looked into the matter further and found that the flies fed off the feeal matter from the hospitals, and then at meal time shared the hardtack and bacon of the soldiers. In the first instance the fly picked up on his six hairy little feet infinitesimal particles containing the germs typhoid fever, and as he merely promenaded over the hardtack and bacon he deposited them there. One fly could do little harm, but millions of them conveyed a sufficient quantity of germs to inoculate large numbers of the soldiers. The inoculation was slow but

The accuracy of this conclusion is, to the minds of the members of the continuation. amply demonstrated in the case of the com above! mentioned, which, drank bo water from Chickamauga Creek. This company escaped the attack of typhoid fever until after a heavy and prolonged rainfall. Then a number of the members of this company were taken ill with typhoid and the conclusion was immediately reached that its water supply had become contaminated, and that it was due to this fact that the fever made its appearance. But the Medical Com-mission holds that this was not the case. Every one knows that during rains and threatening weather flies bunt cover and become more persistent in their attention to human beings than when they are able to skirmish for food in the open air. As soon as the pain began at Chickamanga the flies took refuge in the tents of this company, and before they had been there long a number of the men were down with typhold fever.

The commission found that in all the camps typhold did not appear in isolated cases, but that whole messes, and in some cases whole tents of soldiers, went down with the disease at the same time, showing conclusively that the fault lay with the food. At Jacksonville the commission found that there was little typhoid fever, owing to the fact that the sinks were connected with the sewers and frequently flushed. At Fernandina, where the system of tub sinks prevailed, it was found that the system worked very badly instead of very well, as had been the universal opinion, These tubs were collected every morning and hauled to a sewer, where they were dumped in. It was not possible to fill these tubs with dirt, because they were dumped in the sewer, nor was any disinfectant used.

The tubs were all hauled through one street of a Wisconsin regiment. Here, again, the fly got in his work. From the street he flew the mess tables of the men in the tents, and as a result 50 per cent, of the men on the north side of the street were taken ill with typhoid fever, while the percentage of men ill from the same disease on the south side of the street was only slightly less. The activity of the fly, according to the commission, was not confined to the mess tent.

He invaded the sleeping quarters of the men and exuded tiny bits of feeul matter on their clothes and on their bedding, on their tent flaps, and, in fact, everywhere, so that the very air Itaelf was filled with germs of fever. Consequently the commission will recommend in its report that all the clothing and the bedding of soldiers in these tents shall be either destroyed or thoroughly disinfected.

To prevent the ravages of the disease in the future, and to protect the soldiers from the fly, the commission has recommended that a new sink be used by the camps. It is now possible to have water connections in every camp, even where connections cannot be made with sowers. The commission therefore recommends that metallic-lined sinks be construct ed sixteen feet in length, two feet in width and eighteen inches in depth. These troughs are to be slightly inclined and a connection made with a water pipe at one end. The other end is to project from the house and is to have a waste pipe three inches in dimmeter and an upright pipe of the same diameter about six teen inches in height. Every day this trough is to be partly filled with water in which a suffleient quantity of lime is to be placed. The

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waste matter will thus be disinfected as soon as it is deposited and all danger will be avoided. Every morning the sink will be cleaned by flushing it through the waste pipe into a covered sink, or it can be flushed into barrels. properly govered and carried to some distant

place to be dumped. The commission will also redor in the future movable sinks shall be constructed after the above pattern and placed on wagons. The whole apparatus can then be moved every day, and the contents of the trough deposited in a safe place. These wasons can accompany the army on the march. The commission will strongly urge that in every case care shall be taken to disinfect such matter as soon as possible by the use of lime and other disinfec tants. The members hope that by this means the fly will be prevented from reaching the foscal matter, and even if he does it will have been disinfected and can do little or no harm. the army cannot carry screen doors or lotherwise protect itself from the fly, the commis sion believes the best thing to do is to render his attacks harmless. The commission left last night for Camp

Meade to investigate the conditions there. TWO AMBITIOUS ROUGH RIDERS. They Want to Go to Porto Rico to Invest Some of Their "Dust." Their names are James Harris and Norman

Watt. They come from Tueson, Ariz., and they fought in Cuba in Troop K of the rough riders. They have never been to Porto Rico, but they would like to go there. They don't care especially about going there to fight, although if fighting came their way they wouldn't dodge. Each has a little money, and, from what they have heard of Porto Rico, they believe they might invest it and make more. With that notion in their heads, they called upon Col. Kimball, at the Army building, yesterday afternoon to ask if they could go to Porto Rico on one of the army transports that sail from this port once a week.

"Have you a permit from the Secretary of War, or some one in authority in the War Dement, to go on one of the transports?" asked Col. Kimball. 'Nary a permit," replied one of the men,

"Nary a permit," replied one of the men,
"But we don't want to go as anybody's guests.
We want to be ordered there."

"What do you want to do?"

"Anything we're teld to do. We'll shovel coal on the way down, or swab decks, or any other old thing. And when we get there, we'll run pack trains or act as substitute Major-Generals, or turn our hands to 'most anything. We've got a little dust, and we heard Porto Rico was a fine country and all it needed was working up and pushing along. We thought we'd like to go down and help push. If there's any money there we'd like to see the color of it. But we ain't going to ask the Secretary of War or anybody else for any favors. If we can work our passage we'll go whenever you say the word."

Col. Rimball told the rough riders that if any hands were needed on the ship that sails next Wednesday he'd ship them.

"That's square, Kernal, and we'll come around and see you again," they said.

EXAMINATION OF LIEUTENANTS.

Candidates for the Ordnance Departmen Where There Are Vacancies.

The physical and mental examination o Lieutenants in different branches of the service who applied for transfer to the Ordnance Department began at the Army building yesterday under the direction of the following Board of Officers: Major James T. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Capt. William Crozier, Capt. William B. Gordon, and Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, all of the Ordnance Department, Capt. Stuart is the Recorder of the board

Fifteen candidates had been examined when the board adjourned for the day. All were successful in the physical examination, but the mental examination has not been concluded All the candidates were Second Lieutenants except one, First Lieut, Harold L. Jackson, except one, First Lieut, Harold L. Jackson, Second Artillery, Among the others was Joseph Wheeler, Jr., son of the General, and instructor in mathematics at West Point.

The ordnance has long been a favorite branch of the service, but this alone did not prompt the candidates to ask to be transferred. Just, after the war began the Ordnance Department was increased and a number of vacancies among the First Lieutenants and a few among the Captains of ordnance were made by the increase. All the candidates are practically sure of being advanced above the grade they now hold.

SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF THEFT. Stok Men's Blankets Sent to the Camp

Wikoff Laundry Stolen and Sold. Lieut, Charles W. Parker of the Second Reginent, United States Engineers, stationed at Camp Wikoff, caused the arrest yesterday of Matthew Rooney, a teamster, and Frank Klonbach and Charles Vose, soldiers, who were employed in the laundry at the camp, on the charge of having stolen and disposed of twenty army blankets valued at \$60. The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commis-sioner Benedict in the Federal building yesterday afternoon, and in default of \$1,000 bail

day afternoon, and in default of \$1,000 bail each were committed to Raymond Street Jail for examination.

The rule at the camp is that when a soldier is taken to the hospital his clothing and blankets are sent to the leandry, where they are washed and funigated. Lieut Farker was in charge of the laundry on Sent 17, when he found that a number of blankets were missing. An investigation led to Klonbach being accused of stealing the articles. Klonbach, so Lieut, Parker says, subsequently made a confession, in which he implicated Yose and Rooney. According to Lieut, Parker, Klonbach and Yose stole the blankets and Rooney carried them outside of the camp, where they were sold to other soldiers for a couple of dollars each. The three men divided the spoils, Rooney and Yose deny the charges. Lieut, Parker and Klonbach will appear before the United States Grand Jury to-day.

ROUMANIAN'S TROOPS LANDED. Nearly a Thousand Men of the Eighth and

Sixteenth Regulars Go South. The transport Roumanian with detachments of the Eighth and Sixteenth Regular Infantry on board arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad pier, foot of Fifth street, Jersey City, about 9 A. M. yesterday. There were 400 men and eleven officers of the Eighth under command of Major Savage, and 514 men and twenty offieers of the Sixteenth under command of Major J. K. Kirkman. Both detachments were bound for Huntsville, Ala. The Eighth disembarked at the Pennsylvania pier, and it was 8 P. M. before all their stores went ashore. When the
last section of their train was ready to start,
another delay was caused by a slight fire in
one of the coaches. Batteries A and F of the
Second Regular Artillery went out on the same
train. They had been waiting in the yard
since Tuesday morning.

After the Eighth Regiment had disembarked,
the Roumanian moved up to the Eric Railroad
pier and the members of the Sixteenth went
ashore there. The train was ready for them
and they got off with but little delay. at the Pennsylvania pier, and it was 8 P. M. be-

THE SICK AT FORT HAMILTON. Mrs. Winthrop Cowden Will Care for from

Fifty to One Hundred of Them. Owing to the number of furloughs granted to the convalescent soldiers at Fort Hamilton within the last two days there are now 250 va. cant beds in the hospital. This still, however, leaves 135 patients to be looked after, but nonof them is very ill. By Monday it is expected of them is very ill. By Monday it is expected that the majority of them will be able to leave for their homes. Yesterday Surgeon Rafferty made arrangements for 200 or more sick men to be sent to the place. Mrs. Winthrop Cowden, daughter of Bishop Potter, has arranged with Surgeon Rafferty to take fifty or a bundred of the isatients now quartered at Fort Hamilton. The men accordingly will be sent to day in charge of a representative of Mrs. Cowden. They will be sent to the new home for convalsacents in which Mrs. Cowden is interested in Manhattan.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The Cruiser Brooklyn Back from Newport -Solace Taking On Supplies.

The cruiser Brooklyn arrived from Newport esterday morning and is anchored off Tompkinsville. She will be taken to the navy yard as soon as the battleship Indiana is floated out of the big dry dock. Bilge keels are being placed on the Indiana. on the Indiana.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther sailed for Boston yesterday, where she is to be dismantled and will go out of commission.

and will go out of commission.

The gunboab Peoria arrived at the yard from Norloik, Va., yeaterday,
A large supply of stores and ice is being placed on board the hospital ship Bolace, which is to sail for Santiago and Ponce in a few days.

BENEFITS OF EXPANSION SECRETARY WILSON ON THE COUN-TRY'S GREAT FUTURE.

We Have Graduated," He Says, and the Commencement Exercises Were Held at Manila and Santingo-The Stars and Stripes to Be Seen on the Sens Again. GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 21.-The dedication of the biological and dairy building at the New York State experiment station in this city took place to-day. One of the chief speakers was the Hon, James Wilson, Secretary of Agricul-

ture, who said in part: "The time is auspicious for pushing education along scientific lines. Peace is soon to be formally proclaimed. The vigor with which we made war will be equalled by the energy with which we will pursue education, produc tion, transportation, manufacturing, mining and commerce. We will have an enlarged navy that will carry our flag to every sea to protect every American and every pound of freight our merchant marine may carry. The products of farm and factory will seek markets in every clime. The watchful eye and steady hand of President McKinley, that have guided the nation successfully through war, will take the same absorbing interest in the pursuits of peace. He has done much to bring he sections of our country together in fraternal harmony. He will be as much himself in guiding our industries to commercial supremacy and to better things for the worker in every calling in life.

"We have been giving exclusive attention to the development of our internal resources. Our competitors abroad attest how thoroughly that has been done. Crops grown beyond the Missouri affect the value of land on the Bhine and the Danube. Our coastwise trade exceeds that upon the high seas. We are the most extensive manufacturers on the earth. Our people are so highly educated that Christendom might be challenged to match them a like

"We have been quite eveluales in our dealings with the outside world. The eighteen hundred million dollars' worth of goods imported and exported in the last fiscal year were fetched and carried almost exclusively in foreign vessels. When the sun rose over the China Sea on May 1 we did not own a hitching post in those waters to which to moor an American warship. When the sun set on May 1 American sailors had enlarged our borders, our norman, our ambitions, our privi-

borders, our horizon, our ambitions, our privileges and cur responsibilities.

We have passed beyond exclusive attention to internal affairs. We have graduated,
as it were. Our commencement exercises,
which were held in Manila and Santiago, were
uncommonly interesting. We will have a foreign policy very soon, and it will divide attention with home affairs, and the student of
agricultural scleene will have a wider field
and the farmer more markets. Trade between nations is more naturally along meridians than along latitudes. The islands of the
Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, lying
near the twentieth parallel of north latitude,
will offer outlets and make markets for the
farm products of more northern latitudes.
Our grains, meats and dairy products will find
markets there. They produce northing profitably that we produce; we produce very little
that they grow with profit.

"There are economic questions regarding

markets there. They produce nothing profitably that we produce; we produce very little that they grow with profit.

There are economic questions regarding trade with them that are not relevant to this occasion, but will demand the early consideration of our lawmakers. However statutes may be framed regarding sugar, tobacco and fruits, we will supply them with grain, meats and dairy products under any fair trade conditions. These islands will feel the quickening influence of contact with the United States. The scientist will experiment for them and crops that have never been selected or cross-fertilized will get attention and be grown at an advantage in these islands over similar crops elsewhere in the tropics.

These islands will make us independent of the world. They complete our latitudes of production. Our flag floats from Point Barrow in the Arctic zone and over islands near he equator in the Philippine archipelago, and introduces American commerce to new peoples. That is the scope of our jurisdiction, and it elevates and expands the mind to contemplate it. It is not of so much importance what the total area is as the use to which we put it.

"We will give lessons of many kinds to the Aslatic. We will cross fertilize their pines apples, select their coffee blants and study the diseases to which they are subject. We will improve their sugar and find better rice seed. We will discover the principles that underlie the production of fine tobacco and give them reasons for the methods that have been handed from father to son for generations. We will teach the Aslatics better ways of producing, and upon that as a basis civilization may be forwarded. The Far East, will learn that the

teach the Asiatics better ways of producing, and upon that as a basis civilization may be forwarded. The Far East will learn that the American is as potent behind education, commerce and agricultural science as he is behind the gun."

Other speakers were State Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, Charles W. Garfield of Grand Rapids, Mich., and W. D. Heard, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Dr. Jones, President of Hobart College.

CAMP MEADE FEELS THE COLD.

Reports That Gen. Graham's Army Corps Will Be Moved Almost Intact to Cuba. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.-The thermome ter took a big tumble at Camp Meade this morning, and the soldiers of the three Southern regiments imagined they had struck a blizzard. Those from the North rather enjoyed the frosty air. It was two or three degrees above forty, and the extra blankets were needed. Sentries bugged the fires and, while breakfast was being prepared, the privates who had nothing else to do stood around the kitchen

stoves. The men are not clamoring so loudly about going home, especially since they have received almost direct assurance that Gen. Graham's corps will be moved almost intact to Cuba The chances are that the start will be made about the middle of October, Gen. S. M. B. Young's division leading off.

It is said that many of the men are so anxious to get home to visit their friends that they are paying handsomely for the privilege of taking the place of some soldler who has been lucky in the drawing of lots for the home furlough. Ten per cent. of the command is furloughed at one time.

Ten per cent. of the command is furloughed at one time.

The 201st New York is eagerly discussing a story that the regiment is to be sent to the Philippines on Oct. 10.

One company in the Second West Virginia was recruited in Mingoe county, the home of the Hatfields and McCoys. It is known as the Hatfield Rangers, there being twenty members of the family in it. Corporal Hatfield is said to have six deaths as his record of the feud. He doesn't like to talk about the trouble, and insists that he only did his duty.

The 202d New York boys are pleased with their canteen, especially as the profits of the Tenth Ohio canteen thus far in September have been \$1,200. This money is distributed in various ways for the benefit of the regiment.

SECOND IMMUNES ANGRY.

Trouble Over the Refusal of a Hospital at Santiago to Receive Their Sick.

New OBLEANS, Sept. 21 .- A telegram from Santiago says that Col. Duncan Hood, commanding the Second United States Volunteers immunes), has entered a protest against the refusal of the division hospital to receive sick members of his regiment. As the regimental hospital has been abolished, Col. Hood considered this closing of the division hospital to his men an outrage, and seeing no relief, cabled a complaint to the Secretary of War at Washingcomplaint to the Secretary of War at Washington asking for an investigation of the condition of affairs prevailing in Santiago.

Dr. J. J. Archinard, assigned to the goneral hospital, joined with Col. Hood in the protest, and the sick men from Hood's regiment were finally admitted to the hospital, though reluctantly. In consequence of this action of the authorities, the men of the Second Volunteers are indignant and urge that the regiment be mustered out, as its services are not appreciated. The Second was the first of the immune regiments to reach Santiago and go on duty there. It has more than 100 men sick.

Arrival of a Little Blockader.

The revenue cutter Salmon P. Chase, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, arrived yesterday from Norfolk with eight cadets ambitious to become officers of the revenue marine. She had been on blockading and cruising duty off Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico since July 3. She comes here to get a new boiler for her steam launch. She will sali hence for the New England coast, which she will patrol during the winter.

Sick Soldiers Leaving Camp Black. CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 21,-By o-morrow evening every soldier in the field ospital at Camp Black will be removed from the large hospital on the Hempstead plains and will be sent to the Nassau Hospital at West Hempstead, where they will be under the su-pervision of the staff of the hospital and the Red Cross nurses. By the last of the week Camp Black will be entirely descrited.

MISS BARTON SEES M'KINLEY. She Gives Him an Account of the Red Cro Work in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Miss Clara Barton this afternoon presented to President McKinley a verbal report of the work done by the Red Cross Society at Santiago since the surrender of the city, and an account of her treatment by the Spanish officials at Havans. The was a companied by Mr. A. S. Solomons, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York branch of the society, and by Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Egan, Mr. Elwell, and Mr. Cottrell of her staff. Miss Barton was greated heartily by the President, who expressed the greatest interest in the work of the society and satisfaction at the results it accomplished. Miss Barton described the condition of the poor at Santiago and said that not only the poor, but people in ordinary circumstances had been badly in need of help, and she had relieved the necessities as best she could.

She went about it in a systematic manner, establishing souphouses where the poor and others in need were supplied. It was represented to her by the merchants of Santiago that such a course, if continued, would tend to pauperize the poor, and they suggested that the men seeking relief should work, and with the money thus obtained purchase the soup. The plan was adopted and afterward the soup was sold to persons able to buy at five cents a plate; others able to buy at five cents a place, control were supplied free. Miss Barton did not discriminate between Spanlards and Cubans, giving indiscriminately where relief was needed. The ladies of Santiago were much interested in the work and offered to assist her, and finally to take entire charge of the matter

finally to take entire charge of the matter themselves.

Miss Barton approved of this plan and turned over to the committee of ladies all her supplies, including food and medicines, and they are now distributing them. Miss Barton said she had left there supplies for from three to six months. There were many people in the woods who could not be reached and who therefore were still suffering, but she understood before her departure that these persons were coming into the city, and their necessities were being relieved.

therefore were still suffering, but she understood before her departure that these persons were coming into the city, and their necessities were being relieved.

Gen. Wood, the military Governor of Santiago, Miss Barton reported as being well supplied with everything he needed. She praised his conduct of affairs very highly. He had compelled the people of Santiago to clean their city, hauling away many loads of dirt and reuses that had accumulated there. They were paid, in some instances, by Gen. Wood, and in others ordered to do the work at their own expense. Gen. Wood also directed that every house be whitewashed within and without, and thoroughly disinfected.

Miss Barton then took up the subject of Havana. She told of the enormous duties which the Spanish officials there sought to levy on the supplies she was bringing the suffering Cubans. They finally told her the "Government would pay the duty," which meant they would remit the duty, "if they could supering the distribution of the supplies." If she assented to this plan Miss Barton thought the supplies had little chance of ever reaching the Cubans. She then thought of paying the duty under protest and attempting to have it refunded when the Army Commission reached Havana, but abandoned this plan, as she thought it might embarrass the work of the commission. Miss Barton therefore withdrew with her vessel to await a more favorable opportunity to enter Havana.

President McKinley assured her that her action in the matter met with his heartiest approval, and that if he had been there he would have advised her to pursue the course she did. He said that he was anxious to have the supplies for the Cubans landed at the earliest possible moment, and that it would be done as soon as the commission decided upon the com

articles.

One vessel from New Orleans did not discharge its cargo of delicacies and necessities because the Captain could not pay the duties, and from this taptain she purchased considerable supplies such as jellies and condensed milk, as he did not care to carry them back to New Orleans. Miss Barton said the Red Cross had two vessels, the Morse and the San Juan. They were at Tampa laden with supplies to be taken to Havana at the first opportunity. The President praised the work of the Red Cross Society and said he could not find words to express his appreciation of the great work done express his appreciation of the great work done by Miss Barton.

Miss Barton, will rest at her home near Glen

Echa for some time, but expects to return to Cuba when the work demands her presence TO SEND CUBANS HOME.

A Promise to Aid Refugees to Return from This Country to Santiago. Washington, Sept. 21.-Sefior Tomas Es

rada Palma, the Cuban Delegate to the United States, and the members of the Junta are being besieged by loyal Cubans who are anxious to return to Cuba, but are without means. Applications have come from various parts of the United States asking if it is not ossible to secure transportation on the American transports. The majority of the refugees are anxious to return to their old homes throughout the island, but many are de-sirous of going only to Santiago, where the Americans are already in control. The Junta also reports that large numbers of refugees in Mexico and Central and South American untries are also preparing to return to the as soon as the Spanish have evacuated cuba as soon as the Spanish have evacuated the Island, and many will return before that

time. Senor Palma has been soliciting the aid of Señor Palma has been soliciting the aid of the United States Government to secure transportation for his countrymen and to-day gave out the following notice:

"The delegation having obtained promises from the Secretary of War at Washington to facilitate passage for Santiago de Cuba for such Cubans as may desire to return with their families, who are now refugees in the United States, and who have not enough money to pay their passage, I desire to make known to the public that any family desirous of returning to Cuba, and which have not the funds of their own, should present themselves at the office of this delegation with the names and ages of their families and be properly registered.

Tomas Estrada Palma."

Capt. Allyn Capron Buried.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The remains of Capt. Allyn Capron, Battery E. First United States Artillery, the father of Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Troop K. Roosevelt's rough riders, who was killed at La Quasimas, and the son of Capt. Allyn Capron, Battery E. First Artillery, who Allyn Capron, Battery E, First Artillery, who was killed in the Mexican war, were interred to-day with military honors in the Arlington National Cemetery, Major-Gen, Miles, Brig.-Gen, John I, Bodgers, the members of Gen. Miles's staff, and a large number of other army officers in uniform attended the funeral. Mrs. Bagley, the mother of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed on the torpielo boat Winslow in Cardenas harbor, was present at the services. The floral tributes were numerous; among them was a wreath of lilles and orchids sent by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Missing Soldiers Not in the Washington Insane Asylum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Inquiry to-day at the Government Asylum for the Insaneshowed that none of the missing volunteers from one of the Pennsylvania regiments is at that institution. Dr. A. H. Wilmer, assistant superintendent of the asylum, said to a Sun reporter:
"We have a complete record of every one of the volunteer patients confined here. We have the family and military history, and the War Department has a list of all of these men under treatment. There have been no volunteer soldiers received since last week."

Gen. Lawton's Sick Report. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Following is Gen. Lawton's sick report, received at the War De-

partment to-night:
SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 21.
Adjutant-General. Washington: Adjulant-General, Washington.

Sick, 799; fever, 434; new cases, 78; returned to duty, 85. Deaths—Private Frederick William, Company K. Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 20, cause not known, No report received from Fifth United States Infantry and Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Lawron, Major-General.

Two Soldiers Die in Perto Rico. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Gen. Brooke, comnanding the army in Porto Rico, reported to the War Department to-day these deaths in his command on Bept. 20: James H. Gamble, Com-pany F. Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and John E. Hiley, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, both of typhoid fever.

Twenty Carloads of Medicine Left Over. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Brig.-Gen. Boynton eports to the War Department under date of sept. 15 that "the medical supply division at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., closes to-day with at least twenty carloads of medical and surgical supplies still on hand, sufficient to fit out fifty regiments with medicing."

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Larative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—46e.

ten You to the kartist to be

NEW PLANS FOR THE ARMY PROBABLY 80,000 MORE YETERANS

WILL BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Plan Adopted Will Probably Be by Proper Apportionment Among the States

-The Numerous Applications for Discharge-Gen. Wheeler's New Command WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- A suggestion is beng considered by President McKinley and the eading officials of the War Department for the further reduction of the volunteer army within short time. The plan has not yet taken efinite form, but in general the proposition is to reduce the volunteer force remaining after the regiments already designated shall have been mustered out to about 50,000 men. Several reasons are urged for the further reduction of the army, but the principal reason for the step lies in the prospective necessity of quartering many of the colunteers in camps in the United States dur-

sure which is being exerted to secure discharges of volunteers who are in poor or who have other good reasons for wishing to ave the service. It is the opinion of the President and Gen. Miles that about 60,000 or 70,000 men will be required for the occupation of Cuba. The regdar regiments destined for this service and the Seventh Army Corps, composed of voluners under Gen. Lee, will go a long way toward making up this force. It is estimated that not more than 50,000 volunteers can possibly be needed for the purpose of occupying the terriory in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. This would leave about 50,000 men in the ser rice who would not be needed, at least for imnediate service, and most of whom would have to be quartered in camp during a part or all of the winter. From its experience with the vol-

unteers in camps the Administration knows

ng a part of the winter, provided all of the

present force shall be maintained. Another

ause for the reduction of the army is the pres-

that it would be impossible to maintain a volunteer army of 50,000 men under canvas during the winter without incurring a great deal of suffering.

The confidence of the Administration is growing stronger that the negotiations of the Paris Peace Commission will be successful, at least so far as to avert the necessity of resuming hostilities between the United States and Spain, and this warrants the Government in planning to reduce the volunteer force to the lowest limit compatible with the public interest. The large number of applications that are being received for discharges of privates from the army weights strongly with the War Department in discussing a radical reduction of the volunteers. The Adjutant-General's office daily receives an average of from thirty to forty applications for dismissal from each regiment in the volunteer army. Various reasons are given for these requests, but in the majority of cases sickness or physical incapacity is the cause assigned.

cases sickness or physical incapacity is the cause assigned.

Gen. Miles some time ago proposed to the War Department that a reduction of the volunteer force sufficient to dispose of the applicants for dismissal without destroying the identity of the various regiments be brought about by reducing the number of companies in each regiment to eight, and the number of men in regiment to eight, and the number of men in each company to 70. Within a few days, however, the number of applications for discharge from the army has increased so rapidly that even Gen. Miles himself probably no longer believes that his plan would be adequate to meet the situation.

from the army has increased so rapidly that even Gen. Miles himself probably no longer believes that his plan would be adequate to meet the situation.

The opinion is becoming generally entertained that the only satisfactory way to deal with the situation is to muster out at least one-half of the volunteer regiments. If the plan suggested shall finally be decided upon, the designation of regiments for muster out will be determined according to the original apportionment of regiments to be raised by the several commonwealths. Certain considerations may prevent an exactly equal apportionment in the muster out, but the reduction will be made as nearly as possible according to the relative size of the enlisted force from each State.

The first step has been taken toward organizing the garrison forces destined for Cuba and Porto Rico. It has been decided to organize a cavalry corps of two brigades, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler. This corps will be composed entirely of regular cavalry regiments, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth having been designated for Gen. Wheeler's command. The Second. Sixth and Tenth will be sent to Cuba and the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth to Porto Rico. The Second Cavalry is now at Fort Meade, S. D.: the Fifth is at Huntaville. Ala.: the Sixth is at Montauk Point, the Seventh is at army posts in Arizona and Utah, the Eighth is at posts in the Northwest and the Tenth will go South from Montauk Point, within a few days.

CHARGES AGAINST MUNTYRE.

CHARGES AGAINST M'INTYRE.

One of Them Is That He Referred to Capt. Evans "Contemptuously as Fighting Bob." WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The Navy Department to-day made public the charges and specifications in the case of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, whose trial by court-martial will begin in Denver. Col., on Sept. 26. The charges are all based on the strictures on Admiral Sampson and Capt. Robley D. Evans alleged to have been made by

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Denver on Aug. 8.

There are three charges: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States Navy. The specifications, numbering ten, comprise quotations from a newsparser report of the lecture. One specification alleges that the chaplain "referred to his superior officer, Capt. Robley D. Evans. United States Navy, publicly and contemptuously as "Fighting Bob." this to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the Navy of the United States."

order and discipline in the Navy of the United States."

Another specification charges Chaplain Me-Intyre with language unbecoming an officer of the navy in saying that "the reason the Eastern-built ships did not come up to the expectations entertained for them was that the contractors who made them got the orders through political pulls and didn't care how much they cheated the Government. The Oregon was the only one that was made honestly."

WATSON COMING HOME. The Commodore About to Sail from Port

Antonio for This Port. Washington, Sept. 21.-Commodore John C. Watson, who has been in command of the United States naval forces in Cuba and Porto Rico since Admirals Sampson and Schley were detailed as members of the two military com missions, notified the Navy Department by tel-egraph to-day that he was about to sail from Fort Antonio, Jamaica, for New York. He did not give the name of the vessel on which he had taken passage, but it is presumably one of the fruiters that ply between West Indian and American ports.

American ports
Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, commanding the
Newark, is now the seulor naval officer in the
West Indies. Higginson Made a Commodore. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Capt. Nicol Ludlow.

who commanded the monitor Terror during the war, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to command the battleship Massechusetts. Capt. Higginson, who commanded the Massachusetts, has been promoted to the grade of Commodore.

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TELLOW FEVER IN THE OFFING.

One Case Reported on the Seguranea, Which Arrived at Camp Wikoff Yesterday. CAMP WIROFF, MONTAUR POINT, N. Y., Sept. 21.-The transports Segurança and City of Mexico arrived to-day with fifty-three sick, one case of yellow fever being reported on the Seguranca. It had been understood that the Vigilancia was to be the last transport, and the quarantine and detention arrangements had been done away with. A man from the Segurança reported to Gen. Wheeler, who asked Surgeon Greenleaf to inspect the ship. Upon his report that she carried forty convalescents and thirty-five sick, including a yellow fever case, Capt. Chase, the Provost Marshal, was ordered to prepare new detention quarters immediately. Quarters were prepared for the forty convalescents to-day, and there will be accommodations prepared for the sick to-morrow. The vellow fever case will be left aboard

ship. The patient's name is not known.

The City of Mexico brought seventy-six men of Troop M. Tenth Cavalry, with eighteen sick. of Troop M. Tenth Cavairy, with eighteen sick. They are the last of the Fifth Army Corps, and had been left to ship baggage.

There were two deaths among the 496 men in the general hospital to-day: Edward Gough, Company A. Sixth Cavairy, of malaria, and Lieut, Aifred I. Roberts, Company F. Seventy-first New York, of pneumonia. The Shinnecock took 200 sick to Norwich to-day, and will make another trip to-morrow. The Red Cross will also make two trips.

make another trip to-morrow. The Red Cross will also make two trips.

The hospital supply of fresh meat gave out last night and notwithstanding telegraphic orders cannot be replenished before to-morrow night.

Surgeon Greenleaf leaves camp to-morrow on a tour of inspection of camps to which men have been sent from here. He will make his report on his arrival at Washington.

The Third Cavairy, four troops of which have been officially designated from Washington as the "Santiago squadron," is embarking on the Mississippi and Manitoba. The process has been much delayed by the weakening of the pier in the storm last night. The regiment leaves without its Colonel, who was wounded at Santiago.

DR. SENN'S CRITICISMS.

that it would be impossible to maintain a vol-Need of Thorongh Investigation - High Praise for the Relief Agencies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.-Dr. Nicholas Senn, one o Chicago's most prominent surgeons, who has for the last five months been chief of the operating staff of the army in the field, re turned home to-day, having received an honor able discharge from the service. Speaking of Secretary Algor's visit to the Southern military camps, he said he thought it would be productive of small beneficial results.

"The whole fault," said Dr. Senn, "lies in the fact that red tape is around the medical staff of the army everywhere. Nothing could be had or done without going through the formula of asking some officer not connected with the medical service for what was wanted or for permission to act. Much is being said at this time in criticism of the management of the campaign. An investigation is to take place. It is to be hoped that it will be a thorough one. The country needs it, that lessons for the future may be learned.

"There are many questions that should be answered. Some of them are of a military nature and some pertain to the establishment of the camp at Montauk Point. The main difficulty in the latter was in getting anything in there. One little single-track railroad was depended upon solely to convey everything, but I will never stop praising the relief agencies. They were a godsend to the soldiers. The nurses and Sisters of Mercy have given service to the country second to that of no patriots engaged in any part of the war service." Secretary Alger's visit to the Southern military

REFITTING THE TRANSPORTS.

Fourteen Steamers to Be Put in Good Con dition for the Government Work. Bids for refitting the United States transport Mohawk into a model troopship were opened y Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, at his office in the Army Building yesterday. Five ship building concerns bid for the work, the bids being as follows: Morgan Iron Works, New York, \$98,800;

William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, \$104,000; Bath Iron Works, ing Company, \$104,000; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., \$82,800; J. M. Robins Company, New York, \$96,855; New Port News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, \$98,500.

It has been determined to refit fourteen of the transports owned by the Government. The Manitoba, Massachusetts, Minnewaska, Mobile and Mohawk, all twin-serew steamers, will be fitted to carry 2,400 men each. The Michigan, Mississippi and Roumanian will be fitted up as combination transports for livestock and men, 1,000 head of live stock and 1,000 men. The Berlin, Chester and Obdam will be fitted to carry one regiment each, and the Panama, Port Victor and Rita will be fitted up for supply ships,

FITZHUGH LEE TO START SOON?

Orders to Get His Army Corps Ready-Col. W. J. Bryan Moves on Washington. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 21.-Preparations are being made somewhat sooner than was expected for the embarkation of the Seventh Army Corps for Cubs. An order has been received at the Chief Quartermaster's Depart-Robley D. Evans alleged to have been made by the chaplain in a lecture delivered in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Denver on Aug. 8.

There are three charges: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States Navy. The specifications, numbering ten, comprise quotations from a newspaper report of the lecture. One specification alleges that the chaplain "referred to his superior officer, Capt. Robley D. Evans. United States Navy, publicly and contemptuously as Fighting Bob; this to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the Navy of the United States."

Col. W. J. Bryan left to-day for Washington. ment to equip the regiments of the corps at once

CAPT. BETTS TOOK NO. 13.

Then He Fell Ill and the Knickerbocker's Crew Think the Hoodoo Did It. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The Cromwell line steamer Knickerbocker, which has been used as transport No. 13, reached here to-day. Shewill be returned to the Cromwell company as soon as she has been inspected.

When the transports were being numbered at Tampa, the Captains refused to accept the hoodoo number 13. Captain Betts of the Knickerbocker poohpooned the idea, and volunteered to make his ship No. 13. He was taken seriously ill soon after and had to abandon the vessel and the grew was aviisfied that it was the company of the company vessel, and the crew are satisfied that it was the unlucky 13 that did it.

COL. WARING TO CLEAN UP CUBA. The President Thinking of Asking Him to

Undertake the Job. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Inquiry to-night as to whether President McKinley had offered a place on the War Department Commission of place on the war Department commission of Inquiry to Col. George E. Waring revealed that the President has under consideration the ad-visability of asking Col. Waring to take charge of cleaning the streets of Santiago and other Cuban cities as fast as they are occupied by the United States forces. He has not been asked to

serve on the commission STUDENTS BACK FROM THE WAR.

A Front Seat in Brown University Chapel for Simmons, '99, Wounded at El Caney. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.-Brown University began its 134th year to-day with the largest freshman class in its history. It numbers nearly 250. The Brown students who returned from the war had an impromptu reception. Simmons, 76, of the Second Massachusetts, who was shot through the leg at El Caner, was escorted to a front seat at the services in the chapet.

MRS. SAMPSON GOING TO HAVANA. Admiral Sampson's Illness Said to Be the Cause of Her Visit.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 21.-Mrs. William T. Sampson, the wife of Admiral Sampson, is making preparations to leave for Havana. Cuba, on Saturday next. It is said that Mrs. kampson's sudden determination to go south is due to the slight illness of her husband.

Gen. Miller to Go to Manila. Washington, Sept. 21.—Gen. Miller, who has

been in command of the troops on the Pacific coast in the absence of Gen. Merriam, has been assigned to command the next expedition to Manila. He has asked the War Department to supply his force with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, but the department has decided to leave the matter to the commanding General at Manila. Batteries A and D of the California artillery will join the expedition to the Philippines.

Warships in Hampton Boads. NEWTORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 21.-The monitor Puritan and the cruiser Montgomery reached Old Point Comfort to-day from the south. Terror arrived in the Roads resterday a soon. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite s to-day for League Island.



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NAVAL ORDERS.

Assignments to New Work-Honorable Discharges from the Service. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21 .- These naval orders have been issued:

Assistant Engineer N. Mansfield, to the Iris: Assistant ant Paymaster F. W. Hart, to the Celtic; Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, from the Celtic home and settle accounts; Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer, from the Alexander to the Cassius; Ensign F. H. Brumby, from the Dixie to the Celtic; Ensign J. M. Luby, from the Dixie to the Celtic; Commander G. E. Ide, to command the Sterling; Lieutenant-Commander D. Kennedy, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, to duty in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse district; Ensign J. J. Raby, from the Marietta to the Iris: Ensign A. T. Chester, from the Machias to the Iris; Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang, from the Bancroft to the Celtic; Ensign W. R. Cushman, from the Hornes to the Celtic; Ensign E. H. Wilson, from the Detroit to the Iris; Lieut. W. E. Sefford, from the Saturn to the Iris as executive officer; Paymaster S. R. Calhoun, from the Oregon home and wait orders; Naval Cadet H. C. Dinger, from the Columbia to the Suffolk; Naval Cadet J. A. Schoffeld and E. T. Constein, from the Minneapolis to the Iris; William H. Bell of Milwaukee, Wis, Granville L. Augeny of North Easton, Mass., and Francis M. Furlong of Iowa, appelisted Assistant Surgeous in the navy; Capt. N. Ludlow, from the command of the Terror to the command of the Minneapolis to the Interpret to the command of the Minneapolis to the Chicago; Fasign J. B. P. Pringle, from the Vermont to the Enterprise; Ensign P. Milliken, to duty with the Chicago; Ensign J. B. P. Pringle, from the Vermont to the Enterprise; Ensign W. K. Gise, from the Texas to the Bureau of Navization; Lient. W. A. Edgar, from the Stranger to the Vankton as executive officer; Lieut. J. F. Luby, from the Yankton to the Bureau of Navization; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Reynolds, to the Orgon; Commander R. E. Impey, from the command of the Sterling to the navy yard, Norfolk; Lieut. J. F. Reling to the navy yard, Norfolk; Lieut. J. F. Coll, from the Oceolit to the Celtic as executive officer; Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson, from the Newak to the Nashville; Lieutennint Commander A. Marix, from the command of the Scorpion to duty in charge of the Fourth Levels of the Scorpion to duty in charge of the Fourth Levels. the Detroit to the Iris: Lieut, W. E. Sefford, from the ceil, from the Oscoola to the Celtic as executive officer, Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson, from
the Newark to the Nashville; Licutenant-Commander
A. Marix, from the command of the Scorpion to duty
in charge of the Fourth Lighthouse district; Lieut,
J. B. Milton, from the Vulcan to the Newark; Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Turner, from the INewark
and to command the Scorpion; Passed Assistant
Engineer J. D. Miner, from the New York to the
Celtic; Passed Assistant Engineer & McAlpine, from
the Texas to the New York; Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Falmer, to the Iris; Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Falmer, to the Iris; Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Falmer, to the Iris; Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. Pickrell, to the Bulfalo; Naval Cadet A.
N. Mitchell, from the Columbia to the Celtic; Assistant Engineers W. A. Gordon, G. H. Kretz, and T.
Rodger, from the Iris to the navy yard, New York;
Assistant Pagmaster F. B. Payne, from the Cassius to
the Alexander; Assistant Paymaster L. P. Hall, from
the Iris home and settle accounts; Lieut, C. S.
Thurston, Ensign J. McGreary, Ensign R. Barid, and
Lieut, G. H. Dunbar, from the Iris to homes; Lieut,
A. S. Connor, from the command of the Iris to homes;
Insign W. M. Boxick, Lieut, J. A. Patlins, Lieut, T.
P. Webb, and Lieut, W. S. Scocombe, from the Celtic
to homes; Assistant Engineer T. Dimon, from
the Celtic to the Newport News Shipbuilding and
Dry Dock Company; Assistant Engineer C. F. Taylor,
from the Celtic to the navy yard, Norfolk: Passed
Assistant Engineer T. Neilson from the Celtic to
the Texas: Ensigns S. A. Hurlbut, W. F. Webb
and C. W. Tuttle, from the Celtic to homes;
Lieut, R. J. Beach, from duty as Assistant to Chief
First district auxiliary naval force, First district;
Lieut, R. E. Barry, from the Texamesh to the Cassius; Ensign J. M. Bower, from the Oscoola to the
Marietta.

These officers have been honorably dis-

These officers have been honorably dis-charged from the naval service: Ensign W. R. Wade, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ward, Passed: Assistant Surgeon C. F. Peckham, Ensign J. Martin, Lieut. L. W. Bartlett, Lieut. (junior grade), W. L. Sparke, Ensign H. F. Fuller, Ensign R. T. Mofiatt, Ensign A. Bartlett, Ensign D. Pearce, Ensign T. M. Shaw, Ensign C. I. Kiehl, Assistant Surgeon J. R. M. Dillon, Assistant Engineer S. P. Hinckley, Lieut, (junior grade) A. B. Burnstine and Assistant Engi-neer J. R. Daniell.

Capt. Goodrich Says the Teresa Will Be

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, commanding the cruiser Newark. telegraphed the Navy Department to-day from Caimaners, Cuba, that the supposed attempt to float the Spanish flagship Infanta Maria Teresa was not made yestorday. He says, however, that there is no doubt as to the ultimate success of the project. No reason for the failure to attempt to float the ship was given in the despatch.

Rough Riders See the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- A detachment of rough riders who are on the way to their homes in New Mexico was received in the Cabinet room by President McKinley this morning. They were introduced by Delegate Ferguson of New Mexico, and spent a few minutes chatting with the President about the Santiago campaign. In the party were Capts, Liewellyn, Luna, Day and Miller, Adit, Hays, Surgeon Massey, and a dozen privates.

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follows the use of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It puts the nerves in good trim, creates appetite-is a certain cure for indigestion, and premotes sound rest-

ful sleep. Richard Stahl, General Director, Hoyt's Theatre, New York, author and composer of the "Sea King." "Lion Tamer," etc., writes: I find Johana Hoff's Malt Extract giving me the most strength and satisfaction. I cannot praise it enough. Three weeks ago I was entirely exhausted from overwork: to-day I feel like a new man.

Johann Hoff's is the original malt extract—was introduced in 1847. Do not be defrauded by cheap substitutes, which are merely malt extracts in name, and have no intrinsic value. Johann Hoff, New York, Berlin and Paris.